The Lomond Press

VOL. 7 NO. 34 | LOMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MAR. 23, 1923 | $1.00 PER YEAR

∴ LOCALETS ∴

FOR SALE.— Marquis Seed Wheat, cleaned ready for the drill, at market price.— Leavell Bros., Majorville.

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HAY FOR SALE.—The Municipal District of Cliston has a quantity of good 1921 upland hay for sale at $10 per ton. At Travers apply to E.Kjinserdahl for delivery, and at Lomond apply at the municipal office to A. Walker, secretary-treasurer.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.— Bred-to-lay White Wyandottes, pen No.1 selected 214-egg strain, $2.00 per setting delivered, or $1.50 at the farm; pen No. 2 for $1.00 delivered, or 75c. at the farm.—S. Galbraith, Armada.

The C. P. R. has announced that twenty miles of the Kipp-Retlaw line will be constructed this year, starting from Kipp. This will give impetus to the colonization of the Lethbridge-Northern irrigation area. It looks good to see construction coming even this close home.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. Clements on Wednesday evening, April 4th., at the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Colwell have returned from California where Mrs. Colwell went in search of improved health. Since returning Mrs. Colwell has been very seriously ill. E. and S. M. Colwell have rented the J. F. Ash farm in the Milo district.

The ownership of the Commercial Hotel has again reverted to H. W. Lust.

For assaulting Jos. Rodgers on the street in Lomond on Saturday afternoon, Kassim Sobb was sentenced to thirty days at hard labor in the Lethbridge jail, when the case came for hearing before W. H. Adair. The trouble arose over Sobb's unsuccessful attempt to secure seed grain from the municipal council over which Rodgers presides in the capacity of reeve. In view of the public office involved through the plaintive, the J. P. inflicted the heavy penalty.

Principal Matheson of the Lomond school staff will attend the teachers' convention being held at Edmonton and his class will holiday all Easter week. Miss Ball spends the holiday in Calgary, Miss Pederson going to her home at Bow Island, and their rooms re-open April 4th.

Geo. C. Graham and family have removed from Lomond to the farm after spending the winter in town in close proximity to the schools.

H. Erskine spend a few days in Medicine Hat this week under the treatment of a specialist for the ear trouble left to him by the 'flu.

Miss Gladys Phillips is spending the Easter week in Calgary

Miss Peggy Paton has gone to Rosedale to be with her father and sister.

Mrs. C. W. Thompson is visiting her parents at Champion.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Andrews at Midway have a brand new baby girl.

The Badger Lake bachelors recently demonstrated their ability by entertaining bounteously entertaining their married friends at a U.F.A. social evening. No girls wanted there.

Mrs. Hall of Calgary is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Sam Henderson.

Henry Rowe is back at the old stand, reporting Calgary a bit quiet.

W. S. A. Hill and family of Gleichen, formerly of Kinnondale, are spending a few days with relatives at Lomond.

That big spring push is crawling toward us. What is it to be? A fling of prosperity would fit nicely under our belt. A million bushels of wheat from Lomond would tickle the C. P. R. and the Standard Bank, and besides, it would create a harvest for enlarged-picture artists.

SEEDS FOR THE WEST

Selected, Early, Hardy, Productiv varieties for Field, Garden and Lawn

COMPLETE STOCKS CARRIED AT REGINA

—Write for Illustrated Catalogue—
SEND ORDERS HERE

Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited

REGINA - - - SASK

Here and There

It is announced that a new cave, the extent of which can only be surmised, has been discovered seven miles from Glacier House B.C.

The Yukon Territory is rapidly losing its inhabitants. In 1911 the population was 27,217, and in 1921 it had dwindled down to 4,157.

In an address to the Rotarians in Montreal last week, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made a pointed statement to the effect that Canada needs more capital for its development and more men for the same purpose.

An old-time stampede will be held in Calgary, Alta., between July 5th and July 14th, 1923. The programme will, as usual, include calf roping contests, broncho busting, and fancy riding and roping, etc.

Resumption of direct steamship service this spring between Montreal and the principal Norwegian ports, with the object of furthering the expansion of trade between Canada and Norway, is announced by the Canadian Pacific traffic agents for the Norwegian-American Line.

The Canadian Pacific steamship "Metagama" recently brought over to Canada 400 men and women of the Hebrides—the first migration of young Hebrides farmers to Canada under the Ontario immigration scheme.

A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, authorizing the Government to expend 3,50,000 francs on Canadian travelling exhibition. A French team will be visiting Canada this year.

Next year the Canadian Pacific Railway will entertain four boy members of the young farmers clubs of Great Britain will cross the Atlantic and tour the Eastern and Western provinces of Canada.

Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in 1922 were more than $34,000,000 higher in value than exports of Canadian goods to the United States. To the United Kingdom, Canada sold goods to the value of $374,751,894, and to the United States $340,156,247.

Before the war India imported $600,000,000 worth of commodities a year, of which Canada sent not more than $30,000 worth. Last year her imports were $800,000,000, of which Canada sent $1,125,000, and it is now expected that there will be a further increase to between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 this year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged with a number of European countries for the emigration of farmers and domestics who are willing to come to Canada for employment on Canadian farms. The immigrants will be brought to Canada at the joint expense of their home governments and the railway company.

Fare and One Third

FOR THE ROUND TRIP
FROM ALL STATION IN ALBERTA
TO EDMONTON
TO THE
Spring Live Stock Show

TICKETS
ON SALE April 7 - 14 RETURN LIMIT April 17

Canadian .. Pacific ..

Banking by Mail

MANY and varied are the types of men who conduct their banking with The Standard through the post. Busy men who live far away from any bank find that our plan of banking by mail saves them making special trips to town, and is satisfactory in every way and quite simple. We pay interest at current rates on such accounts

Write or call for full particulars.

363

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

Lomond Branch, - - R. T. M. Temple, Manager.
Travers Branch, - - - J. H. Olver, Manager.

Municipal Council Minutes

((continued from last issue)

In adopting Sec. 71 of the Municipal Districts Act, Coun. Wighton moved for remuneration of councillors under the following schedule: for meetings, $5 for the reeve and $4 each for councillors, with 10 cents for each mile necessarily travelled; for road supervision the rate for each councillor to be $4 per day and 10c. per mile, not to exceed ten days during the year. McPherson registered a dissenting vote.

Coun. Hornberger moved for reeve and secretary-treasurer to be given the power to sign, and for the banking business to be conducted with the Lomond branch of the Standard Bank.

Formal affairs being disposed of the minutes of previous meeting were read and passed without discussion.

Committee reports: Coun. Wighton reported Travers nuisance grounds fence in bad shape, recommending it be repaired. Coun. Wighton reported that J. D. Bassett, he had found, was leaving the country or probably had already gone. Coun. Buhlinger moved that reports be adopted.

O. A. Lewis was present requesting lease with privilege to purchase N. W. ¼ 24-15 20, forfeited through Tax Recovery Act. Matter then laid over till after dinner, when dealing with other lands for lease.

Moved by Coun. Wighton moved that a loan of $7,000 from the Standard Bank be authorized for school purposees.

Coun. McPherson moved that all council meetings be held at Lomond. Coun. Buhlinger moved that this question be left over till after dinner, awaitpossible arrival of Coun. Talbot. McPherson conceded.

Coun. Hornberger moved that by-law relating to destruction of gophers be suspended for the year 1923.

Meeting adjourned for dinner, convening again at 1:00 p.m.

Moved by Coun. Buhlinger that O.A. Lewis be given lease on N.W. ¼ 24-15-20 on payment of 1923 taxes, with the prior right to purchase.

After discussion re lands owned by Municipal District, Reeve Rodgers moved that all lands be rented for one year for amount in cash of 1923 taxes, on lands how summer-fallowed an equal amount to be summer-fallowed in 1923, and where the rent not paid in advance the same to be made a first charge on the crop.

Coun. McPherson moved that N. E. ¼ 15-16-19 be leased to T. R. Hale.

Coun. Wighton moved that N. ½ 1-15-19 be leased to T. R. Sawdon with prior right to purchase.

Coua. Hornberger moved that reply be sent to J. A. Bain stating terms on which municipal lands can be leased.

Coun. Wighton moved that reply be sent to H. B. Ulrich stating terms on which municipal lands can be leased, also giving Mr. Ulrich first right to purchase, and that more definite information will be forthcoming after council meeting on April 3rd Coun. Wighton also moved for a similar reply to be sent to E. Kjinserdahl.

Coun. Buhlinger moved that price of $75 be placed on lot 12, block 2, Travers, purchaser to pay transfer fees. Coun. McPherson moved that intending purchasers be notified, 50% of price to be paid in cash, the first offer to be accepted.

The following bills of Dr. McPherson were passed for payment, the bills to be taxed:— Quarantine case $3, Geo. Whitley $31, Mrs. Chidester $18.50, Andrew Olson $25, O. W. Lyons $10, Gordon Elliott $4, A. C. Briggs $14.50.

Coun. Wighton moved that medical bill against A. Huff be left over till next meeting.

Coun. McPherson moved that medical bill for $28 against G.T. Broom be paid and steps taken to collect same either by a charge against crops or chattels. Coun. Wighton moved for similar action in medical bill against J. Treptow.

Reeve Rodgers moved that municipal district try to collect medical bill against Mr. Wallette, to be forwarded to Dr. when collected.

Reeve Rodgers moved, under soldiers' tax exemption, refund to Jas. Bell for taxes paid in 1915-16-17, same to be applied on 1920 and subsequent levies.

Coun. McPherson withdrew motion covering council meetings.

Coun. Buhlinger moved that council meetings be held once a month alternately at Lomond and Travers, excepting the month of August, meetings to commence at 2 p.m. from May to October and at 10 a. m. the other months. In case of meeting coming on public holiday, meeting to be held next day that is not a holiday. Date of next set for Tuesday, April 3rd., at 10 a.m., to be held at Travers.

Coun. McPherson moved that secretary's trips to Travers on Saturdays be cancelled. Rodgers and Buhlinger voted against.

Reeve Rodgers moved that all municipal owned lands be subject to lease on same termsin previous motion.

Coun. McPherson moved that the hay held by the municipal district be offered for sale at $10 per ton, that the hay at Travers be put in care of E.Kjinserdahl at a commission of 5% for selling, further that the hay be advertised in the Lethbridge Herald and a communication be sent to the Canada Land & Irrigation Co. at Medicine Hat.

Communication from Dept. of Public Works re leasing of road allowance on north side of N. E. ¼ 33-15-21 to John Stewart, Reeve Rodgers moved that application be recommended.

Communication from E. J. Fream requesting data concerning the working of the Drought Area Relief Act. Coun. Buhlinger moved that secretary furnish information to best of his ability.

Land Titles Office bill of $21.85 passed for payment, being charges for transfer of title for lands forfeited to municipal district through Tax Recovery Act.

Coun. Buhlinger moved that Land Titles Office charges for the withdrawal of caveats be paid as said caveats are redeemed by the ratepayers.

In the matter of C.P.R. and the caveat filed by the municipal district, Coun. McPherson moved that where the title covers more than one quarter one caveat to be filed coveripg the one title and not one caveat on each quarter. In cases where alteration in necessary in this matter the secretary to act accordingly.

Coun. Buhlinger moved that a resolution be passed in favor of the extension of the line from Lomond to Blackie and also from Kipp to Retlaw, the secretary to forward the resolution to the C.P.R. as soon as possible.

Letter from the Imperial Canadian Trust Co., of Calgary, re Messrs. Crandall Bros., contents noted and letter placed on file.

Letter from the Registrar, Land Titles Office, Calgary, giving an itemized statement of the charges for the filing of the caveat. Statement accepted.

Letters from E. J. Fream, Relief Commissioner, concerning certain ratepayers in the municipal district. Reeve Rodgers moved that recommendations be accepted.

Letter from the Dept. of Municipal Affairs concerning the status of the municipal district regarding the liens on lands on which foreclosure proceedings had been executed. The Dept. upheld the decision of the council that these liens still remained a charge against the land.

Itemized statement of the hospital charges against S. Fabbi, said statement received from the Van Haarlem hospital at Lethbridge. Statement accepted and a motion passed that the bill be paid and taxed.

The terms of agreement covering the renting of the S. ½ 23-14-20 placed before the council. Coun. Buhlinger that the terms be accepted.

The following bills were passed for payment,— W. A. Newton, secretarial assistance, $179.46, McPherson voting against; road work time sheet for Div. 4, with correction as noted; S G. Thurlow, deputy returning officer $9.50; J. R. McKay, returning officer, $64.00, Western Municipal News, $38.18; The Attorney General, a charge under the Mothers' Allowance Act $35.00; Stacey

A Word for the Under-Privileged Boy



THE Rotary Club of Montreal like its sister organizations throughout the continent, is an efficient and effective organization working for the good of the community in which it exists. It has particularly devoted its attention to work among the class of boys that fall under the term "under-privileged." In every great city there are thousands of such lads facing life under grievous handicaps imposed by poverty, or by the more dreadful combination of poverty and such physical or moral surroundings as would be a menace to the strongest.

The task of brightening the lives of these lads and of giving them a fair chance to become good citizens is a grateful one, and the Rotary Club of Montreal has done a splendid work in this connection. It has interested itself in a very practical way in the Boys Home at Shawbridge in the Laurentian Mountains, and has done a great deal for boys throughout the city and district.

The Shawbridge Boys Home is the particular care of E. W. Beatty President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is also president of the Home. He has always taken a great interest in the under-privileged boy, and it was natural, when the Rotary Clubs held their convention in Montreal recently, that he should be asked to address them on that phase of their work.

"Perhaps the saddest thing in the world," said Mr. Beatty, "is the subnormal boy, or one whose standard of health is low, and no work is greater or more inspiring than that which helps to place the handicapped boy where he can face the world on fairly equal terms with the more fortunate."

Mr. Beatty went on to quote an eminent English educationalist who, although not prejudiced against parents as a class, stated with truth that many parents are not appreciative of the problems of their children, and, not being capable of grappling with their difficulties, do not supply the inspiration that tends to make them the kind of citizens they should grow up to be. "The under-privileged boy of this class," said Mr. Beatty, "is often precocious but more often he is undeveloped physically and mentally, and therefore not capable of accomplishing his own destiny.

"If the under-privileged boy of the city, born to unfortunate physical environment, is to succeed, he must have that environment made natural and normal as far as possible," said Mr. Beatty, and this, he suggested, argues even more strongly for the supervising care by those in authority, and competent inspection involving sanitary housing no overcrowding and supervised playgrounds etc. Every boy should for his own sake and for the sake of the community, have the use of the common tools of life or a common school education. A boy should also be taught the incomparable practical and spiritual advantages of honest self-made manhood, he added.

"It has been truly said that the best educated man is the man who has a knowledge of living through contact with those whose problems he shares and whose conditions he understands.... I presume there is no more effectual means of stimulating the interest of a boy than the careers and achievements of men of whom he has heard but of whose personal qualities he knows nothing", and the speaker deplored the fact that biographies and other stories which might influence the boy for good are so written that the human side is left out. He added that the boy "must be taught that the great personal freedom we enjoy under our form of democracy carries with it the responsibility of being and doing our very best. He must learn that there is no virtue without temptation and that the sacredness of righteousness is largely constituted in the effect of the individual or nation to attain it. "This," he said, "is not a work that can be initiated by parliament or made effective by legislation. It requires the personal interest and the friendly contact of the man who can compel the respect and regard of the boy."

Sidelights on Canadian History

Contributed by Rev. F. Forster.

In dealing with the question of America's Declaration of Independence, the causes that led up to it, we must always remember that the bulk of the first settlers in New England and Pennsylvania were people who had left their own country on account of great discontent the Puritans and Quakers had left a land of ecclesiastical tyranny to establish one of religious liberty.

The fact that some of them established a reign of ecclesiastical tyranny later does not alter the other fact that they looked across the Atlantic and thought chiefly of the hateful things in government and in church policy.

These colonists had many sympathizers in England, so that in truth it was only a half-hearted warfare that was waged when France had been deprived of Canada and the issue became one almost entirely of British against British stock.

Burgoyne in command of 6,000 British troops, and Baron Riedesel in command of 4,000 German mercenaries, arrived in Quebec in 1776 to take up the cause of the British Crown.

Incompetence all around seemed to possess the British leaders. Burgoyne in his arrogance despised and underrated the colonists and ran his 8,000 into 30,000 continental troops at Saratoga and was compelled to surrender. Howe, a brave but self indulgent and incompetent officer grossly mismanaged the New York end of the conflict. It is probable that Carleton's letter relinquishing the governorship in 1778 was written with a deep sigh of relief that he was to be excused from participation in such bungling.

Howe allowed Washington to get away from him at Valley Forge and in the meantime Admiral Graves, a most incapable naval commander, let in the French fleet to take Cornwallis in the rear, at Yorktown.

Added to the incompetence of these representatives of Britain was the incompetence of Germain, the colonial secretary, and indeed the whole government at home. Added again to this was the fact that many other countries stood ready to assist the Americans in their opposition to Britain.

Mr. Wood in "Chronicles of Canada" says: "France, Spain and Holland joined the Americans in arms, while Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and all the German seaboard countries formed the armed neutrality of the north."

This made stupendous odds, no less than ten to one. First of the ten came the political opposition at home, which, in regard to the American rebellion itself, was at least equal to the most powerful enemy abroad. Next came the four enemies in arms, the American rebels, France, Spain and Holland. Finally came the five armed neutrals, all ready to use their navies on the slightest provocation.

From this it may be seen that not one half, perhaps not a quarter, of all the various forces that won the Revolutionary War were purely American."

At the same time about the only people to benefit were the American colonists when the settlement came.

Perhaps here are the beginnings of the shrewd bargaining for which the nation has since become noted.

Carleton returned to Canada again in 1782, retired again in 1784, but was sent back a third time in 1786, leaving these shores again in 1790 for good.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1783. This conceded the rich Ohio valley and the southern part of what was then called Quebec to the new republic. Franklin, who was one of the negotiators, wanted Canada thrown in, and Oswald, the English representative, knew so little of affairs on this continent that he was willing to throw it in. However, even King George III was wiser than that and Canada was saved from becoming a fill-in on a bargain counter.

In all the conflicts between Britain and the revolutionaries the United Empire Loyalists, as they came to be called, were the back-bone of the counter-revolutionary movement. Had the British regulars used to its full advantage the knowledge and experience of these men the history of events at the end of the 18th century might have been very different. However, later history gives us no particular reason to regret the turn that events did take. The United States has long since justified her place of prominence among the nations, and the last to begrudge her that place would be her British cousins.

The Loyalists were devoted to the British sovereign in that personal way that was associated with the theory of the "Divine Right." Some of them felt the injustice of the taxes imposed but were not prepared to go beyond constitutional methods to resist them, consequently when the leaders declared for rebellion, the Loyalists resisted them and sided with Britain and after 1776 became outlaws in their own country.

It was largely a quarrel between tories and whigs, the former being loyalists and the latter revolusionists. The loyalists, as one tells us, drank to the the toast "My country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country!" They would have sung lustily Scott's poem:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

—all the while thinking of the land of their birth and the glory of the country of their fathers.

The persecution of these tories became a favorite pastime with the mobs in some of the American cities. To tar-and-feather a victim and then parade him through the streets of his home town was common sport. Another form of entertainment was to make their victim "ride the rail". On one occasion the New York congress went so far as to order that pitch and tar be secured for these demonstrations of mob violence. Fines and special taxation were often imposed upon the U.E. Loyalists on the most absurd pretences, in order to secure their property for individuals or for the public coffers. In New York alone over three and a half million dollars worth of their property was confiscated by the state.

Sir John Johnson, a British leader, drilled and armed several thousand of the Loyalists and took them into Canada where he carried on a border warfare with Republicans, leading to wars and reprisals for a number of yearsr

The settlement of 1783 was not at all satisfactory to the Loyalists and they began to look toward British territory for a permanent home.

The West Indies, Newfoundland and various parts of Canada were among the places selected for settlement by such as could not afford to return to England or did not desire to. Some 200 families went to the West Indies. One estimate puts the number who went to the Maritime Provinces at about 35,000 souls. Nova Scotia received many of them and, if the comment of one be true, held many there. He declared that "poverty had brought him there and poverty had kept him there".

The Nova Scotia of today has many years of struggle and privation locked up in the past history of its development.

New Brunswick became a province after an influx of the United Empire Loyalist settlers. The governor, a brother of Sir Guy Carleton, granted a very advanced franchise for his day. Every male of 21 years with three months' residence could vote. In St. John the political parties were divided into the Upper Cove and the Lower Cove, corresponding to our Upper Ten and Lower Ten of the present day society, and as might be expected, the Upper Cove stole the election by striking off eighty of the Lower Cove's votes.

Mr. Wallace tells a story of one who used an amusing way of overcoming caste. He loved a wealthy widow, or at least he loved her wealth. He had been a groom in the employ of the Honorable George Hanger. He told the widow "that he was particularly connected with the Honorable Major Hanger, and that his circumstances were rather affluent, having served in a money-making department, and that he had left a considerable property behind him".

Most of what he said was true and the widow married him, and presumably they lived happily ever after.

The Loyalists had endeavored to obtain compensation from the Republic for losses sustained but were unabe to do so. They appealed to the British government and official grants were made to them. The rule was that a field officer receive 5,000 acres of land, a captain 3,000, a subaltern 2,000, while non-commissioned officers and privates received 200 acres each. 3,200,000 were given away in what was afterward Upper Canada before 1787.

Grants of money were made, $50 to a common soldier, and sums varying from that to $222,500 to Sir John Johnson.

In addition, in many cases the government supplied the settlers with provisions until such time as they were able to feed themselves.

The title, U. E. L., after the name was made an official one by act of parliament and could and can only be legally used by one who registered at the time or by direct descendants of such properly registered United Empire Loyalists.

Lumber Co., $24.30; The Lomond Press $134.50; H B. Ulrich, rent of office at Travers, $52.00, to be applied on contra account.

The auditor's report to the reeve was placed before the council for decision. Reeve Rodgers moved that the report be adopted and the recommendations followed.

Discussion re the engaging of a doctor. Coun. Buhlinger moved that an advertisement be run in the Calgary Herald for one week. The secretary was also instructed to communicate with Dr. Barrow, Medical Inspector of Health, Edmonton.

Reeve Rodgere moved that lands in sections 2, 3, 10 and 11-15-20, at present a roadway, be returned to original owners.

Reeve Rodgers moved that Coun. Wighton investigate re seed oats held by A. H. Sturgis, to sell the oats and turn proceeds to the municipal district to be placed to the credit of Sturgis.

Reeve Rodgers moved that the secretary look up all data concerning the cemeteries for next council meeting.

Adjournment at 5:55 p.m.

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

NOTICE is hereby given that Jonn Stewart of Lomond, Alta., has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz: road allowance lying between Sec. 33-15-21 and Sec. 4-16-21, w4.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Lomond, Alta., March 16th, 1923.

JOHN STEWART,
Applicant.

HERBERT J. MABER
SOLICITOR AND BARRISTER
VULCAN - ALBERTA

L. H. STACK, L. L. B.
BARRISTER - SOLICITOR
NOTARY
Bank of Hamilton Chambers
VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

VULCAN ENCAMPMENT I.O. O. F.

Meets the second and fourth Mondays in each month. Visiting patriarchs always welcomed.

H. MARCELLUS, C.P.
GORDON HANNA, F.S.

PRIMROSE REBEKAH LODGE No.6
LOMOND, ALHERTA

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting members welcomed

N.G., Mrs. Alice Erskine.
V.G., Mrs. Dolly Benson.
R.S., Mrs. Helen Williamson, P.N.G.
F.S., Mrs. Hattie Manning, P.N.G.
Treas., Mrs. Vera Munro.
D.D.P, Mrs. Jennie Teskey.

H. E. Elves
AUCTIONEER
Notary Public and Commissioner
Lomond - Alta.

Horse Hair Hides and Furs

I will pay the highest market prices for the above. Bring in your stuff.

JOHN HOLO

The Lomond Press

LOMOND ALBERTA

Published Every Friday.

Advertising Rates on Application.

RAE L. KING, Prop

LOMOND ALBERTA, MAR. 23, 1923

NOTES

'Tis the man with the money that gives the advice—at least what advice he gives is broadcasted most distinctly.

o o o

Funny, isn't it? The thicker the pay envelope the thinner the underwear.

o o o

When D. B. Hanna was retired to make room for Sir Henry Thornton as president of the C. N. R. he was bonused to the extent of $35,000—and then they growl about the money wasted in the relief of drought-striken settlements.

o o o

Some of John R. Boyle's opposition speeches in the Alberta legislature have been given a good deal more newspaper color than their substance would warrant, only serving to accentuate a deep-rooted prejudice on the part of some of the daily papers against the farmer government in power. A bantam rooster seldom stampedes a flock of coyotes.

o o o

The Ford Motor Co. is advertising to find out what the Canadian public is willing to pay for its 1923 cars. If The Press had the price to talk with, it might suggest a figure at a level with that paid by our cousins to the south of the international boundary. There might be a touch of sincerity in the advertising if such a proposition were conceded to.

o o o

The Press is of the opinion that it is not so much the Bank Act that needs revision as it is the institutions that function beneath it. Also, a good deal of the trouble can be traced to the people's own lack of understanding of the merits of credit. If a merchant were to sell sugar on the same basis that a bank sells credit he would be mobbed for profiteering. A bank buys credit at three cents and sells it at nine cents, a gross profit of two hundred per cent. But here is where the pinch comes. The net profit available for dividends to the average Canadian bank seldom exceeds ten per cent of the annual turnover. The explanation of this is the fact that the ratio of overhead charges runs to about 170 per cent in comparison to the cost of "raw" material. But as there can be no manufacturing charges attached to the "raw" material, one can readily see that the cost of doing business with the financial concerns puts one in the luxury class. In case some financial wizard should dispute our cost price and selling price figures, 3 and 9, we will concede that all loans do not sell at nine cents; but at the same instance current deposits do not draw interest and banks have many sources of revenue in exchange, transmission, etc., that fully make up any discrepancy in the above figures.

The Press cannot see a need for duplicating the present organizations by federal or provincial ones unless it can be shown that in no other way can the carrying charges be reduced. In future credit must be bought on a basis of profitable re-investment, not as a means to "get by" on. The farmer must eventually dictate the selling price of his credit, but, should it not be available at a reasonable price, he will have cause to change the system. Take the "medicine-man" mystery out of finance and you reveal much the same skeleton as "sugar and tea".

o o o

We would like to see a wet season this year so that the kids will be able to paddle in the mud in their bare feet once before passing into man- and womanhood.

o o o

Phone in your news!

For Hardware, Harness, Dishes,
Furniture, Paints, Etc.,
go to
L. H. Phillips
LOMOND - - - ALBERTA

THE PRESS OFFERS
CLUBBING RATES WITH

The Family Herald and Weekly Star.
The Free Press and Prairie Farmer.
The Grain Growers Guide.
and Several Other Publications

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From THE PRESS

CASH PRICES on Goods Priced for Cash

Blue Ribbon Tea, 70c.
Elliott, Argue & Co. Special Tea, 65c.
Lard, 3-lb. pails, 75c.
Prunes, 5-lb. pkts., 75c.
Dried Apples, 3-lb. pkts., 65c.
Mixed Jam, per tin, 55c.
Pure Green Gage Jam, 80c.
Pure Damson Jam, 85c.
Block Salt, $1.10.
Our New Prints at 30c. per yd.
Remnants at 25c. per yd.

A Fresh Supply of Smoked Hams, Bacons and Bolognas Every Saturday.

Fruits - - - - Vegetables

Watch! ---the Corner Store South Window for SPECIALS!

BUTTER 35c., EGGS 22c.---subject to market fluctuations.

Elliott, Argue & Co.